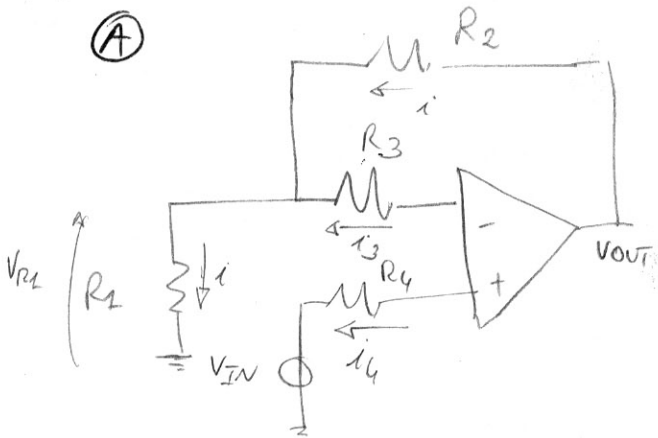


ESERCIZIO 1

(A)



$$i_4 = 0 \rightarrow V^+ = V_{IN}$$

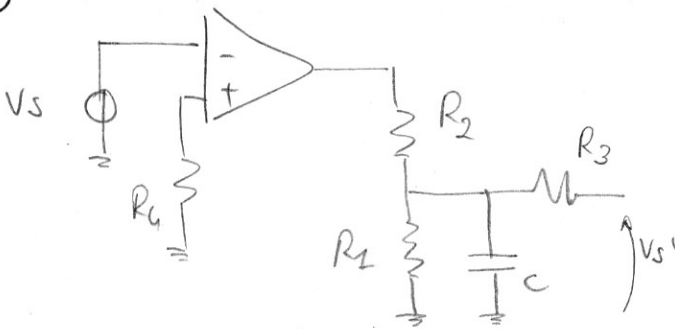
$$V_D = 0 \rightarrow V^- = V^+ = V_{IN}$$

$$i_3 = 0 \rightarrow V_{R2} = V_{IN} \rightarrow i = \frac{V_{IN}}{R_2}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IN} \rightarrow \boxed{G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 102}$$

(B)



$$G_{loop}(s) = -A(s) T_p(s)$$

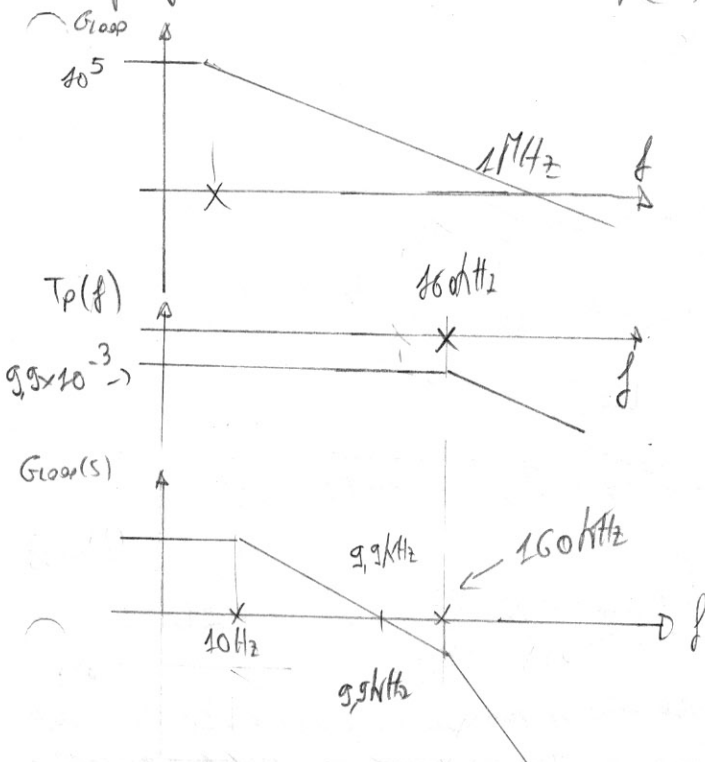
↑
TRASFERIMENTO del PARTITORE

per $f=0$ C APERTO $\rightarrow T_p(0) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$$\tau_p = C \times (R_2 || R_3) = 0,99 \mu F$$

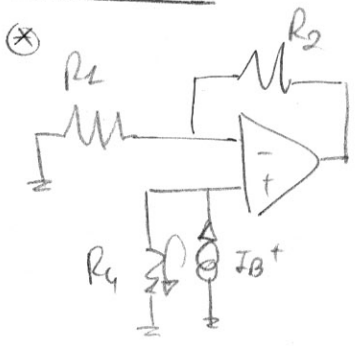
per $f=\infty$ C CHIUSO $\rightarrow T_p(\infty) = 0$

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_p} = 160 \text{ kHz}$$



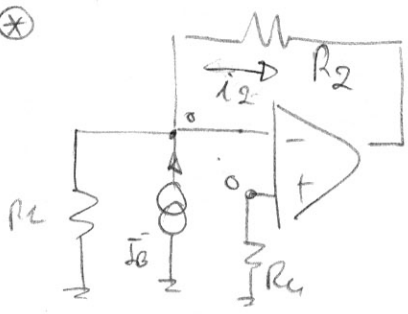
③ CORRENTI DI BIAS CONTINUE → C APERTO

SENZA R3



$$V^+ = I_{B^+} R_4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_{B^+}} \right| = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) I_{B^+} R_4 = \boxed{1,02V}$$



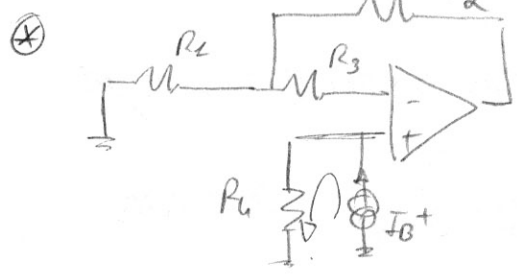
$$i_{R_4} = 0 \rightarrow V^+ = 0 \rightarrow V^- = 0 \rightarrow i_1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow i_2 = I_{B^-} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_{B^-}} \right| = -R_2 i_2 = -R_2 I_{B^-} = \boxed{-10mV}$$

→ $\left| \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_B} \right| = 1,02V - 10mV = \boxed{1V}$

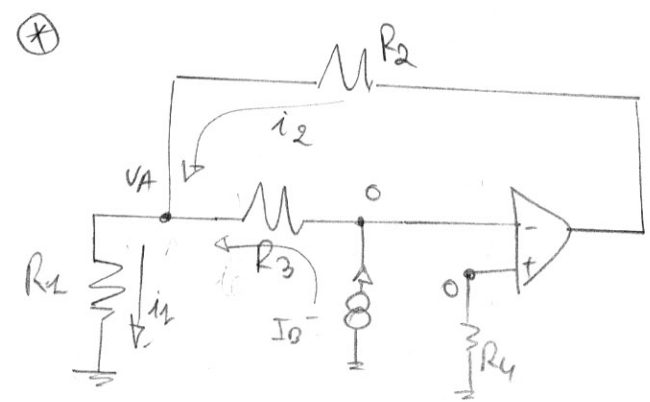
CON R3



$$V^+ = I_{B^+} R_4$$

$$\left| \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_{B^+}} \right| = V^+ \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = \boxed{1,02V}$$

↑
VCD; PTO ②



$$V^+ = 0 \rightarrow V^- = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$V_A = -R_3 I_{B^-}$$

$$i_1 = V_A R_1$$

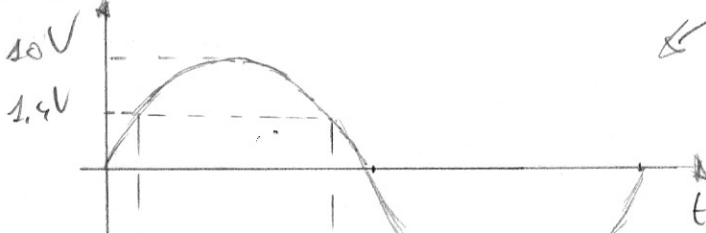
$$i_2 = i_1 - I_{B^-} = V_A R_1 - I_{B^-}$$

$$\left| \frac{V_{OUT}}{I_{B^-}} \right| = V_A + V_{R_2} = V_A + R_2 i_2 = \dots = -I_{B^-} \left[R_3 + R_2 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right] = \boxed{-1,02V}$$

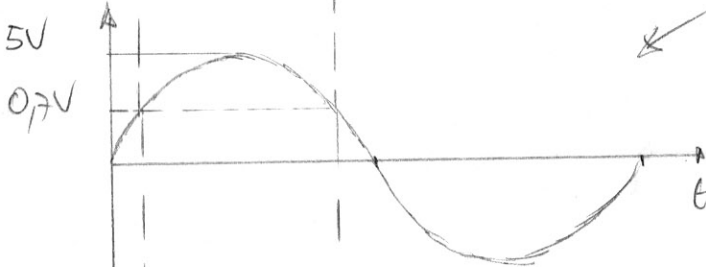
↓ $V_{OUT}|_{I_B} = +1,02V - 1,02V = -10mV \rightarrow$ IL GLOBP MA RIDUCE L'EFFETTO DELLE CORRENTI DI BIAS

ESERCIZIO 2

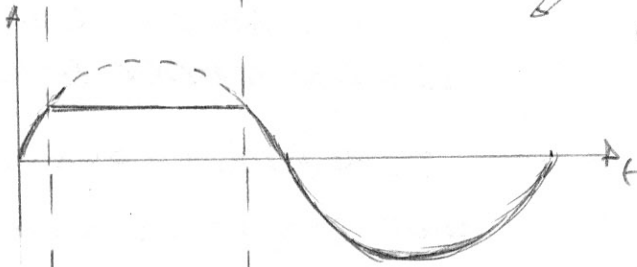
(A+B)



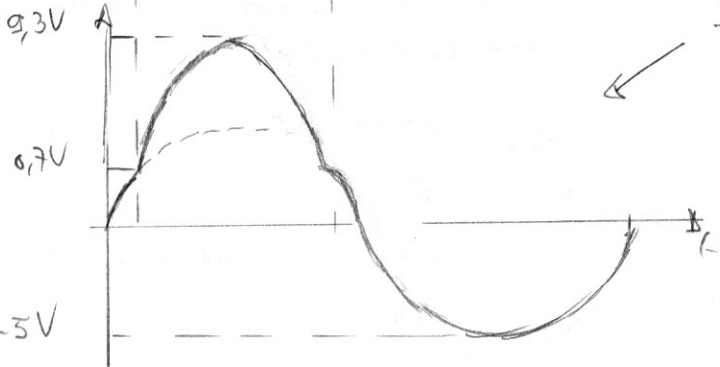
V_{IN}



V_{O1} SENZA DIODO



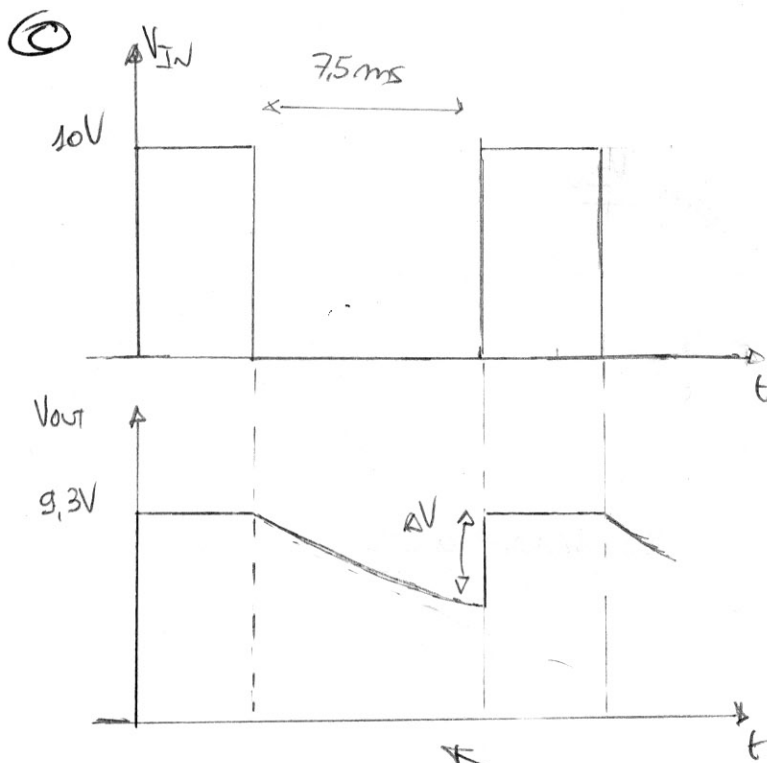
V_{O2} CON DIODO : QUANDO $V_{IN} > 1.4V$
 LA TENSIONE SU R_2 RAGGIUNGE GLI
 $0.7V \rightarrow$ IL DIODO SI ACCENDE E MANTIENE
 LA TENSIONE A $0.7V$



V_{O3} CON DIODO ?

QUANDO $V_{IN} < 1.4V \rightarrow D$ OFF $\rightarrow V_{OUT} = \frac{V_{IN}}{2}$

QUANDO $V_{IN} > 1.4V \rightarrow D$ ON $\rightarrow V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - 0.7V$



V_{IN} SALE A 10V, QUINDI
IL DIODO SI ACCENDE $\rightarrow V_{OUT}$

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN} - 0,7V$$

NB: LA TRANSIZIONE È ISTANTANEA,
IL DIODO SI COMPORTA COME UN
GENERATORE IDEALE

$V_{IN} = 0V$; ALL'INIZIO $V_{OUT} = 9,3V \rightarrow$
IL DIODO SI SPENDE $\rightarrow C$ SI SCARICA
ESPONENZIALMENTE SU $R_L \parallel R_2$:

$$\tau = C(R_L \parallel R_2) = 50ms$$

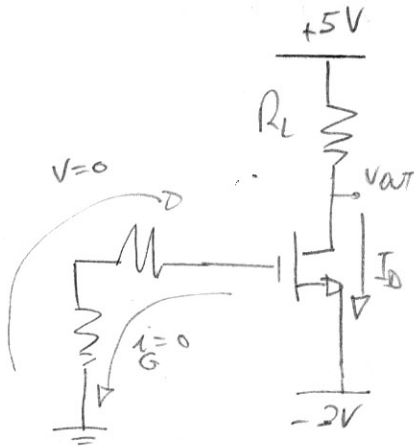
POICHÉ $\tau \gg 7,5ms$, SI PUÒ APPROSSIMARE L'ESPONENZIALE
CON UNA RETTA:

$$|\Delta V| \approx \frac{dV_{OUT}}{dt} \Delta t =$$

$$= \frac{9,3V}{50ms} \times 7,5ms = \boxed{1,4V}$$

Esercizio 3

(A)



$$I_G = 0 \rightarrow V_G = 0 \rightarrow$$

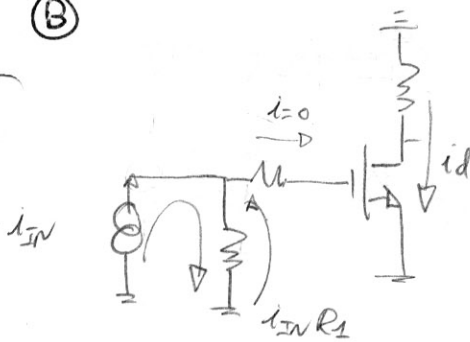
$$I_D = K (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = 100 \frac{\mu A}{V^2} (3V - 0,8V)^2 = 484 \mu A$$

$$V_{out} = V_{DD} - R_L I_D = 0,16V = V_D$$

$V_D > V_G - V_T \rightarrow$ OK, IN SATURAZIONE

$$g_m = 440 \frac{\mu A}{V}$$

(B)



In serie ad R_2 ho un'altra impedenza (il gate) \rightarrow tutta la i_{IN} va in R_1 :

$$V_{R1} = i_{IN} \cdot R_1 \quad V_{R2} = 0$$

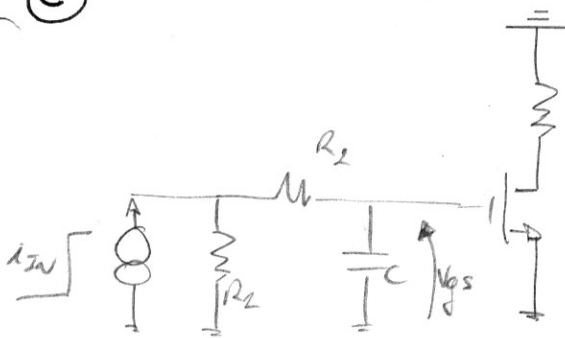
$$V_{GS} = V_{R1} - V_{R2} = i_{IN} R_1$$

$$i_d = g_m V_{GS}$$

$$V_{out} = -R_L i_d = \dots = -g_m R_L R_1 i_{IN} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{V_{out}}{i_{IN}} \right| = -g_m R_L R_1 = \boxed{-440 \text{ drs}}$$

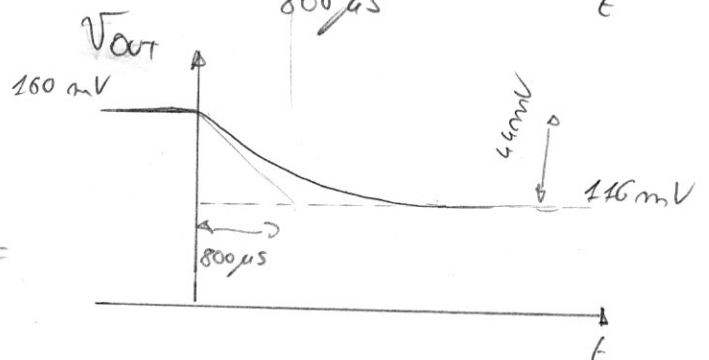
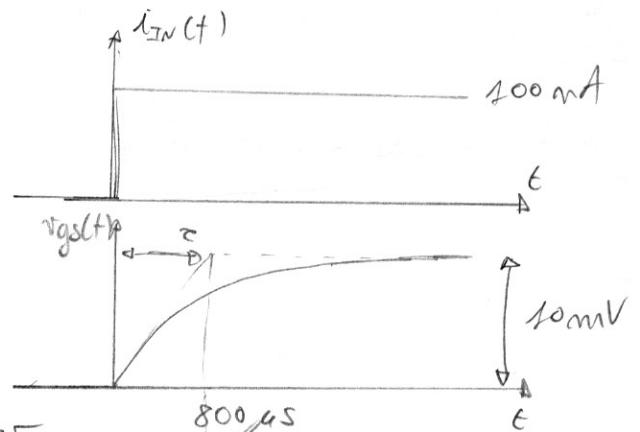
(C)



per $t=0^+$ la tensione del C non cambia $\rightarrow V_{gs}(0^+) = 0$

per $t=+\infty$ Capato \rightarrow tutta la corrente in $R_1 \rightarrow V_{gs}(+\infty) = V_{R2}(+\infty) = i_{IN} R_1 = 10 \text{ mV}$

$$\tau = C(R_1 + R_2) = 800 \mu s$$

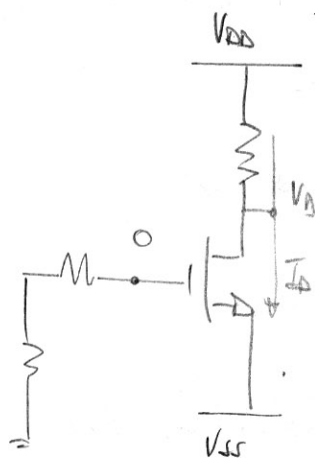


l'esata è data dalla somma di 2 contributi (principio di sovrapposizione):

polenziazione $V_{out} = 160 \text{ mV}$ (vedi pto ④)

segnale $v_{out}(t) = -g_m R_L v_{gs}(t)$

⑤



$$V_G = 0V$$

⊗ Affonda il MOS ma non accende, deve essere

$$V_{GS} > V_T \rightarrow \boxed{V_{SS} < -0,8V}$$

⊗ Affonda il MOS ma in zona di saturazione deve essere

$$V_D > V_G - V_T \rightarrow \boxed{V_{D/\text{min}} = V_G - V_T = -0,8V}$$

aiuto

$$I_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{R_L} = 580 \mu A$$

Ma

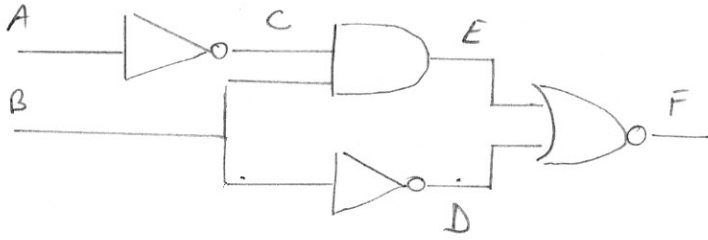
$$I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 \rightarrow V_{GS} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = 3,208V \rightarrow \boxed{V_{SS} = -3,208V}$$



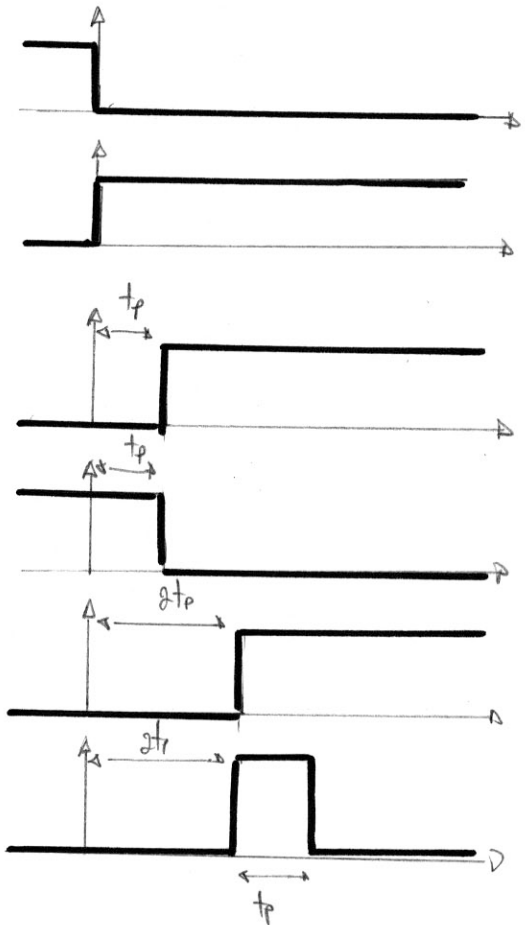
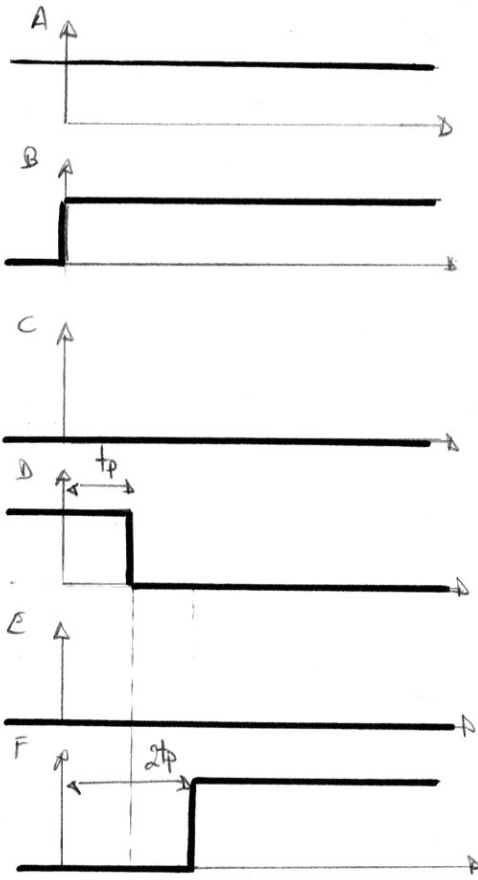
aiuto

$$\boxed{-3,208 < V_{SS} < -0,8V}$$

ESERCIZIO 4



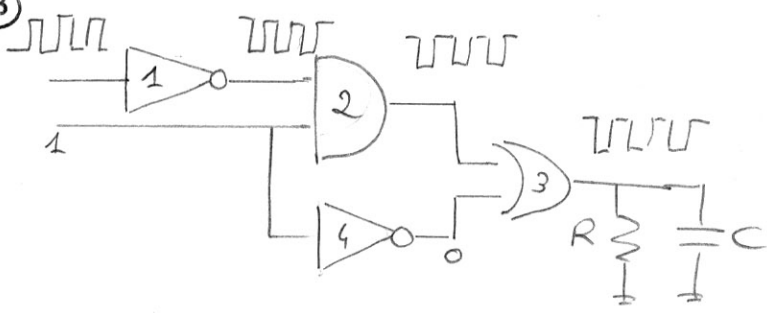
(A)



RITARDO di PROPAGAZIONE = $2 \times t_p = 30 \text{ ms}$

RITARDO di PROPAGAZIONE = $2 \times t_p = 45 \text{ ms}$

(B)



$P_4 = 0$ (LA PORTA NON COMUTA $\rightarrow f=0$)

$P_1 = P_2 = C \times f \times V_{cc}^2 = 22,5 \mu\text{W}$

$P_3 = C \times f \times V_{cc}^2 = 900 \mu\text{W}$

(C è la capacità sul'uscita della porta 3 pari a 10 pF)

$= 0,25 \text{ pF}$ effettivi (la porta 1 e 2 vede no in uscita la capacità di ingresso della porta a valle per cui)

$P_R = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{cc}^2}{R} = 450 \mu\text{W}$

Quando l'uscita è alta, la resistenza dissipa $\frac{V_{cc}^2}{R}$ quando è bassa \rightarrow media delle 2

$P_{TOT} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_R = 1395 \mu\text{W}$